

## TOOK LES EPARGES AFTER FOUR DAYS

"Eyewitness" Describes Fierce Bayonet Charges by Which French Won Heights.

### FOUGHT IN DEEP MUD

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Paris, April 15.—An "eyewitness" description of the operations which led to the capture of the crest of the hill at Les Eparges on April 5—a strong position held by the Germans since September 15—was given out by the official press bureau to-night. The report follows:

The Eparges crest forms a spur 1,500 yards long at an altitude of 1,350 feet and is a tremendously valuable point for observation, commanding as it does the immense plain of Woëvre and the heights of the Meuse. Throughout their occupation the invaders were able to command the French roads with artillery and to watch every movement of the French troops. The French victory means that this valuable advantage has passed to their side.

The Germans had strongly fortified their positions on the crest and had dug several lines of trenches on the spur. They had sixteen batteries of heavy guns hidden in the Woëvre plain to check a French advance. The defending force numbered a whole division of the stout German troops, with five battalions of pioneers and machine guns from Metz and a great number of bomb throwers.

Four Days Fighting.  
The French sapping operations were completed toward the end of October and the first violent attack was delivered on February 17, when the Germans were surprised by the explosion of mines and allowed the French to occupy the first line of their trenches. Four days of terrible fighting ensued, the result of which was that the attacking force occupied the western bastion on the spur.

On the following day the French resumed the attack and occupied a portion of the first forest after a savage struggle. In the conflict Major Biquet was mortally wounded. On March 15 the operations were resumed, three French battalions taking the offensive. On the second of the four days a continuous battle raged with heavy losses to the Germans. The French left flank gained 300 yards of trenches and the right flank won 110 yards.

Their big battle began on March 27, when the Germans brought up the Tenth Division, all fresh troops. A battalion of chasseurs led the principal French attack, and made further valuable progress, although the fighting was very severe that the battalion's Major and all company captains were wounded.

Fight in Mud to Thighs.  
The final and decisive battle began on April 5. It was raining heavily and the slopes were slippery, the infantry sometimes plunging in mud up to their chests, and the fighting was very fierce. These were taken after a very heavy bayonet fighting, but to the east the advance was checked by aerial troops, which were not able to keep up the momentum. All that night from 6 P. M. to 4 A. M. the battle continued ceaselessly, the fresh German troops fighting admirably, but were not able to break through the French lines. The same evening, however, we again checked, again fighting all night with the bayonet, gaining 100 yards of trenches and capturing 100 prisoners.

Receiving reinforcements the enemy made violent counter attacks several times, but our artillery mowed them down and held them in check. Our reinforcements reached us with difficulty, as the communications trenches had been cut. By the morning of the 10th our rifles were choked with mud and we had to attack with the bayonet again. After hours of continuous fighting won the crest of the hill. The German position, but then a fog descended upon the hill, and so it was to look back the night before the Eparges spur. The German position was very strong, our pallid troops, covered with mud from head to foot, were victorious.

### GUTHRIE RETURNING HOME.

Ambassador, With Wife, Who Is Ill, Coming From Tokyo.

Special Cable Dispatch to East and West News Bureau.  
Tokyo, April 15.—The American Ambassador, George W. Guthrie, with Mrs. Guthrie, sailed for the United States Saturday on board the Manchuria. Mrs. Guthrie has been ill for some time and is chiefly for the restoration of her health that they return home. The Ambassador and his wife intend to come back here for the Emperor's coronation, which will take place in November. Since his arrival in Tokyo Mr. Guthrie has done much toward strengthening the friendly relations between the two nations and he is very popular among the Japanese, as well as the French and British. The government and the people are glad that he is to represent his country at the ceremony.

Chief of the Premier, paid his farewell call on the Ambassador yesterday and had a long talk with him over the relations between the two nations. The Tokio press is united in thinking the fact that Mr. Guthrie is to absent himself from his post at the present time is evidence that there is nothing new in the diplomatic relations between America and Japan, which he considers in any way pressing.

### RUSSIAN REBEL DIES HERE.

Capt. Johan Kock, Leader of Finland Uprising, Was Fugitive.

Aston, April 15.—Capt. Johan Kock, 42 years, upon whose head the Russian government had placed a price of 20,000 rubles in the uprising in Finland in 1905, died Wednesday in Fitchburg, Capt. Kock, according to his own story, was the leader of the noted "Red Guard" and was one of the most active workers against the forces of the Czar. Kock was forced to flee from his native country, as the government had threatened to execute him. He had engaged in farming in Lunenburg and devoted some time to the lecture platform. Kock served in the Russian army.

### LEMAN LOST ONLY A TOE.

Report of Amputation of Belgian General's Leg Denied.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
Paris, April 15.—The *Matin* prints an interview with Mlle. Leman, widow of Gen. Leman, the defender of the town of Magdeburg, who said her husband's health is now as satisfactory as possible. "Contrary to current reports," added Mlle. Leman, "my father has not lost his leg. Only one toe was amputated, which was often from Magdeburg. The general suffers from rheumatism and his captivity weighs heavily on him."

## STILL MORE MORGAN ART WORKS IN MUSEUM SOLD

\$3,000,000 Paid by the Duveens for Them.

### H. C. Frick Is Thought Ultimate Buyer.

The Metropolitan Museum, so Director Robinson announced yesterday, has been notified by the estate of the late J. P. Morgan that all of the nineteenth century furniture and sculpture in the Morgan loan collection now on exhibition in the museum has been sold for delivery on Thursday of next week.

Dr. Robinson did not give the name of the person to whom these works of art had been sold nor tell who would receive them. Attention was directed, as is usual in the case of sales from the Morgan collection, to the fact that the Duveen Bros. were the buyers.

As is usual also in sales from the Morgan collection, Duveen Bros. would not discuss the prices that were paid.

The price paid by Duveen Bros. was estimated by some of the experts to be as high as \$3,000,000.

That Duveen Bros. did not make this heavy investment without a knowledge in advance of a possible client for these eighteenth century works of art is obvious.

This client, it is conjectured, is Henry C. Frick, who, it is known, is having the great drawing room of his new home remodelled by the English decorator Sir Charles Allom for the reception of the great Flaxman wall panels, also purchased through Duveen Bros.

The wonderful terra cotta of "Cupid and Psyche," by Clodion, the great star of this group of works that is to be lost by the museum, could scarcely be purchased for less than \$100,000, it is pointed out.

### Twenty-four Lots in Group.

There are twenty-four lots in all, most of them made for extravagant kings and queens, by great artists and artisans, and some of the furniture pieces rank, without question, as the most celebrated of their kind in the world.

The sale includes all of the famous examples of French cabinet and sculpture of the eighteenth century, which are in the collection of the museum, but does not include the English paintings and tapestries on the walls of these rooms, nor the enamel clock, which was sold after the French Revolution and is now in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire.

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### HOLLAND SENATOR SEES EARLY PEACE

Herman H. von Kel Expects Negotiations to Be Under Way in Three Months.

Herman H. von Kel, member of the Holland Senate, the first Socialist parliamentary representative to come to this country since the outbreak of the war, said yesterday at the Hotel Van der Meer that the greatest and most influential forces are now at work to bring about peace among the belligerent nations.

"I want to tell the working people and Socialists in the United States," said Herr von Kel, "that the terrible wounds which the idea of international socialism and the world solidarity of the proletariat suffered during the first weeks of the war are beginning to heal and that the working people of the belligerent countries are coming together for the purpose of an international understanding."

Herr von Kel said he would make a tour of Japan and at the end of three months he expects to be in Europe to take part in an international peace conference. He said he expects by that time the negotiations to end the war, which he says are now being arranged, will be in progress.

He heartily endorsed the plans of the labor unions to send a peace delegation to Europe, and said:

"There is nothing more important than to work for peace at this time, and we should do so everywhere and at every opportunity. If peace is in Europe, any benefit of consequence to the masses of the people it is the business of these masses to be prepared for and work for such peace."

### Gladstone's Grandson Killed.

LONDON, April 15.—William G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the great Liberal statesman, who was killed in action in France. Mr. Gladstone was 29 years old, a Liberal member of the House of Commons. He served as an attaché to the British Embassy in Washington in 1910-11.

### Dardanelles Weather Still Bad.

LONDON, April 15.—The War Office again assigns adverse weather conditions as the cause for delay in the operations of the allied fleet against the Dardanelles.



Terra cotta group, "Cupid and Psyche," by Clodion, an exquisite specimen of French art of the XVIII century.

design and finish in the execution of the details. Jean Henri Riesener made six pieces in 1790 for the apartment of Marie Antoinette at Saint Cloud. Another secretary and two encoignures are in the famous Wallace collection in London, and a writing table is owned by Baron Rothschild of London.

The commode, purchased by Duveen Bros., is signed by Riesener and branded on the back with the cipher of the queen and the Garde Meuble de la Reine. The center panel is decorated with a large ornate medallion framed in marqueterie woods, representing garlands of flowers. The gilt bronzes are by Gouthrie.

The commode was owned by the Duke of Hamilton, then passed to the collection of the Marquise de Fox of Lisbon, and thence into the possession of Mr. Morgan.

The list of furniture pieces and sculptures purchased by the Duveen Bros. is as follows:

No. 1. Louis XVI. Marqueterie commode made by Riesener for Marie Antoinette.  
No. 2. Louis XVI. Marqueterie secrétaire made by Riesener for Marie Antoinette.  
No. 3. Louis XVI. Pair marble console, formerly in the collection of Count Boni de Castellane.  
No. 4. A pair of secretaires made by Joseph and Marie Antoinette.  
No. 5. Louis XV. suite of Rose du Barry, representing fables of La Fontaine. These panels were given by Louis XV. to the King of Denmark and were purchased by Mr. Morgan from the present King of Denmark.  
No. 6. Louis XVI. Beauvais tapestry, suite of three sofas and eight marquises, which the Count Boni de Castellane bought.

No. 7. A pair of Louis XVI. upright secretaires by Wegewiller.  
No. 8. A seven foot screen with painted panels by Lapeyre.  
No. 9. A pair of Louis XVI. secretaires from Lord Tweedmouth's collection, made by Montigny, maître ébéniste, 1765.  
No. 10. Louis XVI. suite with Rose du Barry secretaires.  
No. 11. Pair of early Louis XVI. commodes.  
No. 12. Louis XVI. rosewood table and chair.  
No. 13. Louis XVI. regulator, with movement by Berthoud. The metal work by Clodion and executed by Philippe Caffieri.  
No. 14. Pair of gilt bronze evers from Louis XV. made by Rose du Barry.  
No. 15. Louis XVI. bronze clock with movements by Sotain.  
No. 16. Bronze statuette of Mme. de Pompadour as "Diana," by Houdon.  
No. 17. Pair of terra cotta busts by Houdon.  
No. 18. Pair of terra cotta groups by Clodion.  
No. 19. Terra cotta group "Cupid and Psyche," by Clodion.  
No. 20. "Toilet of Venus" in marble by Falconet.  
No. 21. Marble bust of Mme. Roland, by Augustin Pajou.  
No. 22. Marble group of "Venus Chastity," by Falconet.  
No. 23. Marble group of "Venus and Adonis," by Falconet, formerly in the collection of the Duc de Guise.

The principal pieces of furniture of this collection, now changing owners, have all the rarity and consequence of great masterpieces of art. Their history is so full of interest and their names are so famous that they are worth the price that they are now being offered for.

The two pieces that were made by Riesener for Marie Antoinette, the commode and secretary in marqueterie, are probably the two most desirable specimens of the XVIII century furniture in the world. Certainly nothing of their kind can go beyond them in luxury of design and finish in the execution of the details.

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## JAPANESE EXPLAIN TURTLE BAY AFFAIR

Presence of Ships and Forces Due to Salvage of Wrecked Cruiser Asama.

### NO ALARM IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Administration sees no cause for concern in the Japanese naval operations in Turtle Bay, on the coast of Lower California, Mexico.

The Japanese Embassy authorized today the statement that everything that Japanese vessels are doing at Turtle Bay is in connection with the work of salvaging the wrecked cruiser Asama, which ran on the rocks there some months ago. Officials of the government are satisfied that this is the case.

The Navy and State departments are not without information of their own on the subject. United States warships are constantly moving up and down the coast of Lower California in connection with the patrol of Mexican waters, and Washington has been in a position to know what was going on. Reports published today are regarded as untrue in that they give an impression of the situation contrary to what is understood here to be correct.

The United States Government has not spoken to Japan either formally or informally regarding activities of naval vessels in Turtle Bay, and it was stated today that it is very unlikely that anything will be said as long as the situation continues as at present.

It is not doubted here that the Japanese are acting with greater freedom at Turtle Bay than might be the case were there in existence a government in Mexico competent to speak in behalf of the maintenance of Mexican neutrality.

In the absence of any Mexican government capable of dealing with such a situation it is likely that the Japanese are proceeding with the salvaging operations in a manner convenient to themselves without being overburdened by the claims of Mexico.

### United States Won't Act.

The feeling in official quarters is that it is not incumbent on the United States to say to Japan what Mexico might say if there were a Mexican government. The United States has refused to interfere in the case of violation of Mexican neutrality, and the British and the Japanese are charged, not in these quarters, to act differently in regard to Mexico, under the circumstances which have prevailed.

It is pointed out that Japan is a belligerent state, and that unless the United States is absolutely compelled by regard for its own vital interests to take up the matter with that country, it is not its duty to disregard the incident in its present state. At present officials point to the fact that the activities of the Japanese in Turtle Bay are obviously of a temporary character.

The incident is regarded by many as an object lesson worthy of serious consideration. It illustrates the danger, they say, to the United States of permitting any of the countries between the Texas border and the Panama Canal to sink to such a degenerate state as to permit the Japanese to maintain there, much less maintain them, this was the basis of the American policies of the last Administration.

The Japanese Embassy said it had no special knowledge of the operations at Turtle Bay which are being conducted under the direction of the Japanese general at San Francisco. The embassy does know, however, according to attaches there, that the salvage of the Asama has been undertaken by a Japanese ship and a collier and supply ships were sent to Turtle Bay in connection with the work. Reports that the operations were tantamount to an establishment of a permanent naval base were pronounced ridiculous. The following statement was authorized by the embassy:

The report that a naval base has been established by the Japanese Government at Turtle Bay, Lower California, is more than absurd; it is preposterous. There never has been any intention on the part of the Japanese Government to locate a naval base or to occupy any territory on the west coast of Mexico. A few Japanese fishermen, about a score in number perhaps, frequent the waters of this bay, but they have no connection with the Japanese naval establishment.

### Not Colonization Scheme.

Officials here pointed out that there is a real difference between the operations connected with the salvaging of the Asama and the colonization and commercial schemes in Lower California to which the United States has taken exception in the past.

The question of the neutrality of the United States enters into the situation somewhat. When the Asama was first stranded on the rocks near Turtle Bay officials endeavored to keep the fact a secret as it was felt that this Government might be unneutral in exposing to the world, and particularly to the Germans, the location of a helpless Japanese ship.

The United States offered such aid as might be rendered in the name of humanity, but the Japanese informed Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, that such emergency aid was not needed.

Because of the neutrality of the United States it has not been deemed proper to permit vessels to leave United States ports for the purpose of going to the aid of the Asama and consequently the Japanese have had to depend on supplies from home ports for this purpose.

The request that the group be withdrawn Eki Hiroki, the Japanese Minister, said he would communicate the request to Tokyo.

### CHINA AND JAPAN DIFFER.

PEKIN, April 15.—The Chinese Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-Hsiang, requested to-day's conference regarding the Japanese demand that the group be withdrawn in its entirety. If Japan insists upon the insertion of this group, which is among the most important, it is understood China will appeal to the Powers. China provides for the employment of Japanese policemen and Japanese political and financial advisers in certain portions of the republic.

The group also contains the clause stipulating that Japan may supervise the purchase or manufacture of China's munitions of war.

In reply to the request that the group be withdrawn Eki Hiroki, the Japanese Minister, said he would communicate the request to Tokyo.

### BRITISH HONOR GOETHALS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 15.—The British Minister, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, have been elected honorary members of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

## GERMAN SEA RAIDER GETS FOOD AND COAL

Sufficient Supplies Given Until the Kronprinz Sails or Interns.

NORFOLK, Va., April 15.—Provisions sufficient to last four days and enough coal to supply the vessel until she either sails or interns were taken on board the German sea raider Kronprinz Wilhelm today.

The provisions included vegetables, principally spinach and onions, which, it said, will be fed to the ninety-four persons on board the ship suffering with scurvy. These patients, it was declared, need food worse than they do medicine.

The Kronprinz had eleven inches of water today in an after compartment, which has been leaking for about two weeks. The vessel will go into dry dock to-morrow or Saturday. Because it may be necessary to remove several of her plates and substitute new ones it is said that she will get more time to make repairs than was given to the Eitel Friedrich.

The ship therefore still insists that his ship will go to sea as soon as repairs are made. He is said to have obtained a list of the British and French vessels off the Virginia Coast waiting for him.

"I think they would rather have my ship than the Eitel Friedrich," he said. In making the announcement he said that the Eitel Friedrich official was taken to Japan when all the ammunition produced by the country for the war was sent to the Government magazine at St. Julien Creek. Government officials declined to say how much was removed from the German ship.

### TO RUSH WAR MUNITIONS.

Ex-Premier Balfour on New British Committee.

LONDON, April 15.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today the formation of a committee under the chairmanship of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to accelerate the production of munitions of war and to see that every available resource for their manufacture is put to immediate use.

Acting on the committee he said that the committee's functions will be "to insure the promptest and most efficient application of all the available resources of the country to the manufacture and supply of war munitions for the army and navy, and with authority to take all necessary steps for that purpose."

Acting on the committee with Lloyd George will be ex-Premier A. J. Balfour, Edwin S. Montagu, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Harold T. Baskerville, Minister of Munitions, and Arthur Henderson, member for the Barnard Castle division of Durham.

Mr. Baskerville, permanent secretary of the Board of Trade, and a representative of the Admiralty.

Simultaneously the War Office has appointed a departmental committee to assist in the same object under the chairmanship of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener.

### FINDS WAR UNITES CREEDS.

M. Bois at Vanderbilt Home Tells of "Miracles" of Strife.

In his "conference" yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, M. Jules Bois had for his listeners, among others, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bois and Mr. and Mrs. M. Bois. The French character is often misunderstood. The French mind is not anti-religious—just the contrary. Frenchmen are men of ideas, and that is why they seem to quarrel so much among themselves. But all sects have become united now, because every Frenchman feels he is a part of a people chosen for the deliverance of humanity.

"What miracles are being brought about by this enormous war? Let me read this little extract from a Parisian paper, *Le Journal*, dated March 15. The whole population of Vesoul turned out today to attend the funeral service of the Alsatian Jew who died of wounds received in a recent battle." At the synagogue the Rabbi Wolf, military chaplain of Belfort, spoke of the great rabbi of Lyons who was mortally wounded on the battlefield while administering to the spiritual needs of a Roman Catholic soldier.

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## BRITAIN OFFERS APOLOGY TO CHILE

Expresses Regret After Receiving Protest Against Attack on the Dresden.

### VESSEL NOT INTERNED

LONDON, April 15.—The British Government has offered "a full and ample apology" to the Chilean Government for the sinking on March 14 in Chilean territorial waters of the German cruiser Dresden, the internment of which already had been ordered by the Maritime Governor of Cumberland Bay (Juan Fernandez Island) when the British squadron attacked and sank her.

The Government has issued the correspondence from the Chilean Government bearing upon the incident. It is in the form of a protest. The Chilean Government says that the Dresden went into the harbor at San Juan Fernandez and asked for eight days in which to make repairs. The Governor of the harbor refused and ordered the Dresden to leave within twenty-four hours or face the alternative of internment.

The Dresden overstayed its allotted time on board and was taken off by the British. The Chilean Government says that the Dresden was taken off by the British. The Chilean Government says that the Dresden was taken off by the British.

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